United Nations A/72/872–S/2018/487

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 May 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 113 (c)
Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: election of five members of the International Court of Justice

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. By a letter dated 6 February 2018, a copy of which was forwarded to the attention of the Secretary-General under the cover of a letter of 6 February 2018 from the President of the International Court of Justice, Judge Hisashi Owada (Japan) informed the President of the Court, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the Court, of his resignation as a member of the Court, effective 7 June 2018. Therefore, a vacancy in the Court will occur on 7 June 2018, to be filled by election in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

2. According to Article 14 of the Statute of the Court, the vacancy shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the regular election, and the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, issue the invitations for nominations provided for in Article 5 of the Statute. According to Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute, the invitations for nominations shall be made at least three months before the date of the election, which, pursuant to Article 14, shall be fixed by the Security Council.

3. By a note dated 19 February 2018 addressed to the Security Council (S/2018/133), the Secretary-General informed the Council of the resignation of Judge Owada and drew its attention to Article 14 of the Statute of the Court with regard to the fixing of the date of the election. Pursuant to that Article, the Council decided, by its resolution 2403 (2018), adopted on 28 February 2018, that the election to fill the vacancy would take place on 22 June 2018 at a meeting of the Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session.

4. Pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, in communications dated 23 February 2018 and on behalf of the Secretary-General, invited the national groups of States parties to the Statute to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court. The Legal

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Counsel further requested that nominations be received no later than 16 May 2018. The list of nominations received by that date and the curriculum vitae of the candidate are transmitted in separate notes by the Secretary-General, issued as documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/72/873-S/2018/488 and A/72/874-S/2018/489, respectively). The name of the candidate will thus appear on the ballot papers to be distributed during the election in both organs.

5. The resigning Judge Owada has been a member of the Court since 6 February 2003. Judge Owada was re-elected as from 6 February 2012 and served as President of the Court from 6 February 2009 to 5 February 2012. His current term of office would have expired on 5 February 2021.

6. Article 15 of the Statute of the Court provides that a member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of the predecessor's term. Thus, the newly elected member would serve until 5 February 2021. The term of the newly elected judge will commence on the date on which the individual is elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

II. Composition of the International Court of Justice

7. The present composition of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President:
Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia)***

Vice-President:
Xue Hanqin (China)*

Judges:
Hisashi Owada (Japan)****
Peter Tomka (Slovakia)*
Ronny Abraham (France)***
Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)**
Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade (Brazil)***
Joan E. Donoghue (United States of America)**
Giorgio Gaja (Italy)*
Julia Sebutinde (Uganda)*
Dalveer Bhandari (India)***
Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica)**
James Richard Crawford (Australia)**
Kirill Gevorgian (Russian Federation)**
Nawaf Salam (Lebanon)***

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 2021.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 2024.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2027.

**** Term of office would have expired on 5 February 2021.

III. Procedure in the General Assembly and in the Security Council

8. The election will take place in accordance with the following provisions, as applied to the present situation when only one candidate has been nominated:

(a) The Statute of the Court, in particular Articles 2 to 4, 7 to 10 and 14;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

9. On the date of the election, the General Assembly and the Security Council will proceed, independently of one another, to elect one member of the Court to fill the vacancy (Art. 8 of the Statute).

10. According to Article 2 of the Statute of the Court, members of the Court are to be elected, regardless of their nationality, from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law. Article 9 requires electors to bear in mind not only that the person to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that, in the body as a whole, the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

11. To be elected, the candidate must obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council (Art. 10, para. 1, of the Statute).

12. The consistent practice of the United Nations has been to interpret the words "absolute majority" as meaning a majority of all electors, whether or not they vote or are allowed to vote. The electors in the General Assembly are all 193 Member States. Accordingly, as at the date of the present memorandum, 97 votes constituted an absolute majority in the Assembly for the purpose of the present election.

13. In the Security Council, eight votes constitute an absolute majority and no distinction is made between permanent and non-permanent members of the Council (Art. 10, para. 2, of the Statute).

14. For the present election, only the one candidate whose name appears in document A/72/873-S/2018/488 is eligible. Therefore, only that name will appear on the ballot paper. The electors in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall indicate if they wish to vote for the candidate by placing a cross against the name on the ballot paper. In accordance with Articles 5 and 7 of the Statute, no additional candidates may be nominated on the day of the elections.

15. At the 915th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 16 November 1960, a procedural discussion took place as to whether rule 94 (then rule 96) of the rules of procedure of the Assembly should be applied in elections to the International Court of Justice. That rule lays down a procedure for restricted ballots in the event that, after the first ballot, the requisite number of candidates have not obtained the required majority. The Assembly decided that the rule did not apply to elections to the Court and proceeded to elect the requisite number of candidates by a series of unrestricted ballots. That decision has been followed consistently.

16. Accordingly, if, in the first ballot in either the General Assembly or the Security Council, the candidate does not receive an absolute majority, a second ballot will be held and balloting will continue in the same meeting until the candidate has obtained the absolute majority (rule 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rule 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council).

17. When a candidate has obtained the absolute majority in one of the organs, the President of that organ will notify the President of the other organ accordingly. Such notification will not be communicated by the President of the second organ to its members until the candidate receives the absolute majority of votes in that second organ.

18. Upon the exchange of notifications between the two organs informing each other that the candidate has received the absolute majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council, each organ will announce that the candidate has been elected.

19. The first meeting held for the purpose of the election, as referred to in Article 11 of the Statute of the Court, will be adjourned upon the exchange of notifications and the announcement of the results in both organs. Taking into account the specific circumstances of the present situation, in which only one candidate has been nominated for election, it is expected that only one meeting within the meaning of Article 11 will be held.

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Election of a member of the International Court of Justice: list of nominations by national groups

Note by the Secretary-General

1. By a communication dated 23 February 2018 addressed by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel on behalf of the Secretary-General to the national groups of the States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, attention was drawn to the vacancy in the Court caused by the resignation of Judge Hisashi Owada (Japan), effective 7 June 2018.

2. In conformity with the provisions of the Statute of the Court, the General Assembly and the Security Council, during the seventy-second session of the Assembly, will elect a judge to serve for the remainder of Judge Owada's term of office, until 5 February 2021. In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, national groups were thus invited to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court and to submit such nominations no later than 16 May 2018.

3. In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council, the name of the candidate nominated by the national groups (see annex).

4. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are set out in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/72/872-S/2018/487). The curriculum vitae of the candidate is reproduced in a note by the Secretary-General (A/72/874-S/2018/489).

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Annex

Nominations of a candidate by national groups

Name and nationality	*Nominated by the national group of*
Iwasawa, Yuji (Japan)	Argentina
	Australia
	Austria
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
	Chile
	China
	Colombia
	Czechia
	Estonia
	Finland
	France
	Greece
	Guatemala
	Hungary
	Ireland
	Italy
	Japan
	Jordan
	Lao People's Democratic Republic
	Latvia
	Lithuania
	Luxembourg
	Malta
	Mexico
	Morocco
	New Zealand
	Peru
	Philippines
	Portugal

Name and nationality	*Nominated by the national group of*
	Romania
	Russian Federation
	Serbia
	Singapore
	Slovakia
	Spain
	Sri Lanka
	Sweden
	Thailand
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America
	Uruguay
	Viet Nam

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Election of a member of the International Court of Justice: curriculum vitae of the candidate

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the curriculum vitae of the candidate nominated by the national groups for the election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the resignation of Judge Hisashi Owada (Japan) (see annex). The list of nominations is contained in a note by the Secretary-General (A/72/873-S/2018/488). The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the Assembly and in the Council are set out in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/72/872-S/2018/487).

2. The name and nationality of the candidate are as follows:

Yuji Iwasawa (Japan)

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Annex

Curriculum vitae*

Yuji Iwasawa (Japan)

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Personal

Date of Birth: 4 June 1954

Education

1973–1977	University of Tokyo, Faculty of Law; Tokyo, Japan (LL.B., 1977)
1977–1978	Harvard Law School; Massachusetts, U.S.A. (LL.M., 1978)
1984–1986	University of Virginia, School of Law; Virginia, U.S.A. (S.J.D., 1997)

Profession

1977–1981	Research Associate, Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo
1982–1996	Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Osaka City University
1996–1997	Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Tokyo
1997–2005	Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Tokyo
2005–present	Professor of International Law, Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo

Professional Positions (Selected)

Currently:

Chairperson, Human Rights Committee (ICCPR), since 2017 (Member, since 2007; Chairperson, 2009–2011; Vice-Chairperson, 2011–2013, 2015–2017; Special Rapporteur on Follow-Up to Views, 2013–2015)

President, Japanese Society of International Law, since 2016 (Director of Research Planning, 2014–2016; Director for International Programmes, 2012–2014)

Vice-Chair, International Law Association, London, since 2016

Associé, Institut de droit international, since 2015

Enlisted on the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panellists in the World Trade Organization, since 1996

Enlisted on the Dispute Settlement Roster under the Energy Charter, since 2002

Member, Science Council of Japan, since 2011

Editor-in-Chief, International Law Documents (in Japanese) published annually by Yunikaku, since 2014

* Curricula vitae are issued without formal editing.

General Editor, "International Law from Japanese Perspectives" Series published by Martinus Nijhoff, since 2001

Co-Editor-in-Chief, Tokyo Review of International Law (in Japanese), since 2013

Editor, Journal of International Economic Law, since 1997

Editor, Chinese Journal of International Law, since 2002

Editor, The Indian Journal of International Economic Law, since 2006

Editor, Journal of Human Rights and the Environment, since 2012

Editor, Revue trimestrielle de droit commercial international, since 2015

Formerly:

Judge, Asian Development Bank Administrative Tribunal, Manila, 2004–2013 (Vice-President, 2010–2013)

Lecturer, Hague Academy of International Law, "Domestic Application of International Law", 2002

Member, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 2002–2004

Member, Permanent Group of Experts (WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties), 2003–2008

Arbitrator, Court of Arbitration for Sport, Lausanne, 1997–2006

Rapporteur, Committee on International Human Rights Law and Practice, International Law Association, 1995–2004

Organizer and Coordinator, Four International Law Societies (Japan, Australia-New Zealand, Canada, U.S.) Conferences: Wellington (2006), Alberta (2008), Kobe (2010), Berkeley (2012), and Canberra (2014)

Coordinator and Editor, Trilateral International Law Societies (Japan, Canada, U.S.) Conferences: Tokyo (1994), Atlanta (1996), and Ottawa (2000)

Refugee Examination Counsellor for the Japanese Minister of Justice, 2005–2007

Visiting Fellow, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, Cambridge, 1991–1993, 1997, 2000–2001

Overseas Fellow, Churchill College, Cambridge, 2000–2001

Visiting Professor, Columbia Law School, New York, 2014

Chercheur invité, Centre de recherche sur les droits de l'homme et le droit humanitaire, Université Panthéon Assas, Paris, 2015–2016

Chair of international business law to give the Eldon D. Foote Lecture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, 1997

Specialization and Research Interests

Specialization:	Public International Law
Research Interests:	Relation between International Law and National Law; International Dispute Resolution; International Human Rights Law; International Economic Law; Jurisdictional Immunities; State Responsibility

Professional Memberships

Japanese Society of International Law (President; Member of the Executive Council; former Director for Research Planning; former Director for International Programmes)

International Law Association (Vice-Chair; Member and former Rapporteur of the Committee on International Human Rights Law and Practice; Member of the Study Group on the Principles on the Engagement of Domestic Courts with International Law; former Member of the Committee on the Future of the ILA; former Member of the International Trade Law Committee)

Japan Branch of the International Law Association (Member of the Executive Council; Member of the National Committee on International Monetary Law; former Director of Planning)

Japan Chapter of the Asian Society of International Law (Member of the Executive Council)

Japanese Society of International Human Rights Law (Member of the Executive Council)

Japanese Society of International Economic Law (Member of the Executive Council; former Director of Planning)

Japanese Society of World Law (Member of the Executive Council)

Japan Association of Gender and Law

American Society of International Law (Member of the Human Rights Interest Group; Member of the International Economic Law Interest Group; Member of the International Law & Domestic Courts Interest Group)

Professional Activities (Selected)

Gave lectures at a number of universities and institutes: e.g., Athens, Cambridge, Columbia, Duke, Edmonton, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Nagoya, Oxford, Paris, Saarbrücken, Tsukuba, Virginia, and Waseda.

Read papers in a number of international conferences and meetings in, e.g., Bern, Bielefeld, Cambridge, Canberra, Hong Kong, Kyoto, London, Lyon, New York, Rome, Siena, Singapore, Taipei, The Hague, Tokyo, Turku, Vancouver, Washington, D.C., and Wellington.

16th Mineichiro Adachi Memorial Prize, October 1983

Member, Research Group on Legal Questions Involving Multinational Corporations, National Institute for Research Advancement, 1983–1995

Presented a paper at a semi-annual meeting of the Japanese Society of International Law, October 1987

Presented a paper at the Third Bielefeld Conference on International Economic Law organized by the University of Bielefeld, in Bielefeld, Germany, November 1990 & June 1991

Member, Research Group on GATT Dispute Settlement Cases, Fair Trade Center, 1990–1991

Member, Research Group on International Finance and Trade Law, Foundation Trust 90, 1991–1997

Visiting Fellow, Research Centre for International Law, Cambridge, October 1991–September 1993

Presented a paper at the Research Centre for International Law, Cambridge, February 1992

Presented a paper at an international conference on International Human Rights Law organized by the University of Siena, in Siena, Italy, June 1993

Presented a paper at the annual meeting of the Society of Public Teachers of Law in London, September 1993

Presented a paper at the First Trilateral Symposium, Tokyo, and a co-editor of the Proceedings, July 1994

Member, Research Group on Dispute Settlement, Fair Trade Center, 1994–1995, 1996–1997

Member of the Executive Council, Japanese Society of International Law, 1994–2012

Member, Planning Committee, Japanese Society of International Law, 1994–1997

Presented a paper at the annual meeting of the Japanese Society of International Economic Law, November 1994

Presented a paper at an international symposium on the World Trade Organization and the Role of Japan organized by the Fair Trade Center, in Tokyo, April 1995

Rapporteur, Committee on International Human Rights Law and Practice, International Law Association, 1995–2004

Presented a paper at an international conference on Implementing the Uruguay Round organized by the University of Bielefeld, in Bielefeld, Germany, June 1995

Presented a paper at the Second Trilateral Symposium, Atlanta, March 1996

Presented a paper at an international conference organized by the University of Victoria, Vancouver, June 1996

Member of the Faculty, Asia-America Institute of Transnational Law of Duke University, Hong Kong, July 1996

Member, Research Group on WTO Dispute Settlement Cases, Fair Trade Center, 1996–2000

Member, Research Group on WTO Appeal Cases, Fair Trade Center, 1996–2000

Member, Research Group on Internationalization of Companies, Tokyo Marine Research Institute, 1997–2009

Visiting Fellow, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, Cambridge, March 1997–October 1997

Presented a paper at the International Conference on the Future of United Nations Human Rights Treaty System, Cambridge, March 1997

Presented a paper at the 91st Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law, Washington, D.C., April 1997

Academic advisor for Mr Chusei Yamada, the Japanese Member of the United Nations International Law Commission, during the 49th Session of the Commission, Geneva, May–July 1997

External examiner of an M.Phil. dissertation submitted to the University of Cambridge, September 1997

Presented a paper at the International Symposium in Commemoration of the Centennial of the Japanese Society of International Law, Kyoto, September 1997

Chairman, Ad Hoc Research Group on State Responsibility, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1997–1998

Member of the Executive Council, Japanese Society of International Law, 1997-2012

Member, Editorial Committee, Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, 1997-2000

Presented a paper at an annual meeting of the Japanese Society of International Human Rights Law, Tokyo, November 1997

Presented a paper at the WTO Regional Seminar on Dispute Settlement, Singapore, October 1998

Presented a paper at the International Dispute Resolution Conference, Hong Kong, November 1998

Presented a paper at the Tokyo Seminar on WTO Dispute Settlement and Japanese Business organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc., Tokyo, February 1999

Presented a paper at AIPPI Forum 1999, Lyon, March 1999

Presented a paper at the Seikei University 50th Anniversary International Conference, Tokyo, March 1999

Head, Undergraduate Division, Department of International Relations, University of Tokyo, April 1999–March 2000

Presented a paper at an annual meeting of the Japan Branch of the International Law Association, Tokyo, July 1999

Presented a paper at an international conference organized by Columbia University, New York, July 1999

Chairman of the Research Group on Complaint Procedures for Trade Barriers, Fair Trade Center, 1999–2000

Chairman of the Research Group on WTO Dispute Settlement System, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1999–2000

Chairman of the Research Group on WTO Case Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2000–2002

Presented a paper at the Second Tokyo Conference on Japanese Business and Dispute Resolution in the World Trade Organization organized by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc., Tokyo, March 2000

Visiting Fellow, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, Cambridge, August 2000–August 2001

Participated in the Third Trilateral Symposium, Ottawa, and a co-editor of the Proceedings, October 2000

Presented a paper at Oxford University Faculty of Law, Oxford, March 2001

Presented a paper at a meeting of the British Branch of International Law Association, London, March 2001

Member, Committee on International Exchange, Japanese Society of International Law, 2001–2012

Presented a paper at the World Trade Forum on "Trade and Human Rights", Bern, August 2001

Director, Department of International Relations, University of Tokyo, 2002–2004

Acting Treasurer, Japanese Society of International Law, 2002–2003

Gave a lecture entitled "Domestic Application of International Law" at The Hague Academy of International Law, July 2002

Editor, "International Law Documents" published annually by Yuhikaku, 2002–present

Presented a paper at an annual meeting of the Japan Branch of the International Law Association, Tokyo, April 2003

Arbitrator, Japan Sports Arbitration Agency, 2003–present

Member of the Executive Council, Japanese Society of International Economic Law, 2003–present

Member of the Executive Council, Japanese Society of International Human Rights Law, 2003–present

Acting Director for International Programmes, Japanese Society of International Law, 2003–2012

Judge, Asian Development Bank Administrative Tribunal, Manila, 2004–2013

Presented a paper at an annual meeting of the Japan Association of International Economic Law, Tokyo, November 2004

Director of Planning, Japanese Association of International Economic Law, 2004–2006

Member of the Executive Council, Japan Branch of the International Law Association, 2006–present

Director of Planning, Japan Branch of the International Law Association, 2006-2016

Gave a keynote speech at 14th Australian New Zealand Society of International Law Conference, Wellington, June 2006

Member of the Executive Council, Japanese Branch of the International Law Association, 2006–present

Member, Government Procurement Review Board, Cabinet Office, 2008–2010

Chairperson, Human Rights Committee (ICCPR), 2009–2011

Lecturer, United Nations University, Joint Graduate Course (International Human Rights Law), November 2009

Vice-President, Asian Development Bank Administrative Tribunal, Manila, 2010-2013

Chairperson, Organizing Committee for the Third International Four Societies Conference held in Awaji (Kobe) in 2010

Gave a lecture on "The Diversity of International Obligations" for the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law, New York, September 2010

Member of the Executive Council, Japanese Society of World Law, 2011–present

Guest keynote speaker at the Annual Conference of the Australian New Zealand Society of International Law, Canberra, June 2011

Member, Science Council of Japan, 2011–present

Member, Discussion Group on Diplomacy for the Japanese Foreign Minister, 2012

Chairperson, Resettlement Expert Council of the Inter-Ministerial Meeting for Refugee Affairs, Cabinet Office, 2012–2014

Member of the Executive Council, Japanese Society of International Law, 2012-present

Director for International Programmes, Japanese Society of International Law, 2012-2014

Presented a paper at the Institut de droit international, Session of Tokyo, September 2013

Presented a paper at the Meeting of the Legal Advisers, New York, October 2013

Editor-in-Chief, "International Law Documents" published annually by Yuhikaku, 2014–present

Director of Research Planning, Japanese Society of International Law, 2014–2016

Presented a paper at the Annual Conference of the Australia New Zealand Society of International Law, Canberra, July 2014

Member, International Advisory Board, American Law Institute, Restatement on Foreign Relations Law, 2015–present

Associé, Institut de droit international, since 2015

Chercheur invité, Centre de recherche sur les droits de l'homme et le droit humanitaire, Université Panthéon Assas, Paris, 2015–2016

President, Japanese Society of International Law, 2016–present

Vice-Chair, International Law Association, London, 2016–present

Chairperson, Human Rights Committee (ICCPR), 2017–present

Residence outside Japan

Aug. 1977–Aug. 1978	Cambridge, MA, U.S.A. (LL.M. student at Harvard Law School)
Aug. 1984–Aug. 1986	Charlottesville, VA, U.S.A. (S.J.D. student at the University of Virginia School of Law)
Oct. 1991–Sep. 1993	Cambridge, U.K. (Visiting Fellow at the Research Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge)
Mar. 1997–Oct. 1997	Cambridge, U.K. (Visiting Fellow at Lauterpacht Research Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge)
Aug. 2000–Aug. 2001	Cambridge, U.K. (Visiting Fellow at Lauterpacht Research Centre for International Law, & Overseas Fellow at Churchill College, University of Cambridge)
Aug. 2015–Sep. 2016	Paris, France (Chercheur invité, Centre de recherche sur les droits de l'homme et le droit humanitaire, Université Panthéon Assas)

Languages

Japanese (first language); English (fluent); French (excellent); German (excellent); Chinese (reading)

Principal Publications

Japanese

A. Books

1. JŌYAKU NO KOKUNAI TEKIYŌ KANŌSEI: IWAYURU "SELF-EXECUTING" NA JŌYAKU NI KANSURU ICHI KŌSATSU [DOMESTIC APPLICABILITY OF TREATIES: WHAT ARE "SELF-EXECUTING" TREATIES?]. Pp. ix, 341+47 (Tokyo: Yuhikaku, 1985).

2. GAIKOKU KOKKA KOKUYŪ KIGYŌ TONO KOKUSAI TORIHIKI JŌNO MONDAITEN: KOKKA NO SAIBANKEN MENJO [THE PROBLEM IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN STATES AND STATE ENTERPRISES: JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY OF STATES]. Pp viii, 128 (Tokyo: Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko [National Institute for Research and Advancement], 1987).

3. HYŌJUN KOKUSAI HŌ [STANDARD INTERNATIONAL LAW]. Pp. 293-325 (Hajime Terasawa et al. eds., Tokyo: Seirin Shoin, 1989) (Co-authored).

4. 3 KOKUSAI HŌ SHIRYŌ SHŪ [MATERIALS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW]. Pp. 54–177 (Yasuaki Onuma ed., 4th ed. Tokyo: Toshindo, 1988) (Co-authored).

5. HYŌJUN KOKUSAI HŌ [STANDARD INTERNATIONAL LAW]. Pp. 288-316 (Hajime Terasawa et al. eds., New ed. Tokyo: Seirin Shoin, 1993) (Co-authored).

6. KEIZAI NO GURŌBARUKA TO HŌ [GLOBALIZATION OF ECONOMY AND LAW] Pp. 61–74, 210–224, 315–330 (Sogo Kaihatsu Kenkyu Kiko [National Institute for Research and Advancement] ed., Tokyo: Sanseido, 1994) (Co-authored).

7. WTO NO FUNSŌ SHORI [DISPUTE SETTLEMENT OF THE WTO]. Pp. xi, 351 (Tokyo: Sanseido, 1995) (2d imp., 1996) (3d imp., 1997).

8. KŌGI KOKUSAI HŌ [LECTURES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW]. Pp. xiv, 519 (Co-edited with Akira Kotera and Akio Morita, Tokyo: Yuhikaku, 2004).

9. KŌGI KOKUSAI HŌ [LECTURES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW]. Pp. xv, 568 (Co-edited with Akira Kotera and Akio Morita, 2d ed. Tokyo: Yuhikaku, 2010).

10. KOKUSAI JŌYAKU SHŪ [INTERNATIONAL LAW DOCUMENTS]. (Editor-in-Chief, published annually since 2016. Tokyo: Yuhikaku).

B. Articles

1. *Jōyaku no Kokunai Tekiyō Kanōsei: Iwayuru "Self-Executing" na Jōyaku ni kansuru Ichi Kōsatsu [Domestic Applicability of Treaties: What Are "Self-Executing" Treaties? (1)–(6)*, 99 HOGAKU KYOKAI ZASSHI 1835–1891 (1982); 100 HOGAKU KYOKAI ZASSHI 133–186, 375–443, 556–625, 1951–2023 (1983); 101 HOGAKU KYOKAI ZASSHI 421–491 (1984).

2. *Hito oyobi Jinmin no Kenri ni kansuru Afurika Kenshō [The African Charter on Human and People's Rights]*, 30 HOGAKU ZASSHI 262-277 (1984).

3. *Gaikokujin no Shimon Ōnatsu Kyohi to Sainyūkoku: Morikawa Catherine Jiken [Refusal of Fingerprinting by Aliens and Their Reentry: The Catherine Morikawa Case]*, 887 JURISUTO 257–259 (1987).

4. *Gaikoku Kokka Kokuyū Kigyō tono Kokusai Torihiki jōno Mondaiten: Kokka no Saibanken Menjo [The Problem in International Transactions with Foreign States and State Enterprises: Jurisdictional Immunity of States]*, in TAKOKUSEKI KIGYŌ TO KOKUSAI TORIHIKI [MULTILATERAL CORPORATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS] 271–380 (Sogo Kenkyu Kaihatsu Kiko [National Institute for Research and Advancement] ed., 1987).

5. *Amerika Saibansho ni okeru Kokusai Jinken Soshō no Tenkai: Sono Kokusai Hō jōno Igi to Mondaiten [International Human Rights Litigation before U.S. Courts] (1)–(2)*, 87 KOKUSAIHO GAIKO ZASSI 160–196, 461–502 (1988).

6. *GATTO ni okeru Funsō Shori [Dispute Settlement in the GATT]*, 2 NIRA SEISAKU KENKYU 12–15 (1989).

7. *GATTO ni okeru EC Buhin Danpingu Jiken [The EC Anticircumvention Regulation Case in the GATT]*, 4 NIRA SEISAKU KENKYU 22–27 (1991).

8. *Saibanken Menjo [Jurisdictional Immunity]*, in SHŌGAI HANREI HYAKUSEN [SELECTED CASES ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW] 192–93 (Sueo Ikehara & Yoshiro Hayata eds., 3d ed. 1995) (co-authored with Shigeru Oda).

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United Nations S/2018/490

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 May 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I write in reference to the letter dated 8 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/440). The purpose of the present letter is simply to clarify the record with the Security Council regarding the matters raised in the letter from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations.

The United Arab Emirates is a member of the Arab coalition to support legitimacy in Yemen, formed at the request of the legitimate Government of Yemen to protect Yemen and its people from the "acts of aggression and the incessant attacks against the country's sovereignty" committed by the Houthi rebel militias (see S/2015/217). As a member of the coalition, the principal objective of the United Arab Emirates has always been, and continues to be, supporting the political process in Yemen, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, the Initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council and its implementation mechanism and the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference.

In that regard, the United Arab Emirates notes, with regret, that there has been a misunderstanding caused by inaccurate reporting about certain minor operational measures. The United Arab Emirates' presence in Socotra Island, which precedes the conflict in Yemen, having commenced in 2012 in the wake of the devastation caused by Cyclone Murjan, is strictly to assist the people of Socotra Island and for humanitarian purposes. This is demonstrated by the considerable developmental and humanitarian support that the United Arab Emirates has provided to the Island since 2012, in coordination with the Yemeni Government, including the construction of the Zayed residential city, the training of Yemeni forces and the reconstruction and development of the Island's essential infrastructure, such as its airports and seaports and its health, education, electricity, sewage, oil and water facilities. The United Arab Emirates' operations in Socotra Island are wholly consistent with its operations in other areas of Yemen and with the broader efforts of the Arab coalition to support legitimacy in Yemen to protect the people of Yemen and address their humanitarian needs and to support the political process through the legitimate Government of Yemen.

The situation in Socotra Island has now been fully resolved, and there is strong coordination between the United Arab Emirates, the Government of Yemen, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the other members of the Arab coalition to support legitimacy in Yemen. The United Arab Emirates assures the legitimate Government

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of Yemen and the brotherly Yemeni people that it unconditionally recognizes Yemen's sovereignty over Socotra Island. The United Arab Emirates has no intention or ambition to maintain a long-term presence in Socotra Island.

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Lana **Nusseibeh**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2018/491

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 May 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 22 May 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith an information bulletin dated 22 May 2018 from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) D. **Polyanskiy**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 22 May 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (22 May 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported four incidents of gunfire in Aleppo Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported one incident of gunfire in Hama Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,813 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,572.06 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 22 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 80,817 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,513.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

United Nations S/2018/492

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 May 2018

Original: English

Côte d'Ivoire, France, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1296 (2000), 1894 (2009), 2175 (2014), and 2286 (2016) and its Presidential Statement of 9 August 2017 (S/PRST/2017/14),

Deeply concerned about the level of global humanitarian needs and the threat of famine presently facing millions of people in armed conflicts, as well as about the number of undernourished people in the world which, after decades of decreasing, increased over the last two years, with the majority of food insecure people and seventy-five percent of all stunted children under the age of five living in countries affected by armed conflict, amounting to 74 million people facing crisis food insecurity or worse in situations of armed conflict,

Noting the devastating impact on civilians of ongoing armed conflict and related violence, and *emphasising* with deep concern that ongoing armed conflicts and violence have devastating humanitarian consequences, often hindering an effective humanitarian response, and are therefore a major cause of the current risk of famine,

Expressing concern over the growing number of armed conflicts in different geographic areas all over the globe, and *underlining* the urgent need for redoubled efforts for their prevention and resolution, addressing where pertinent the regional dimensions of armed conflicts with specific emphasis on regional diplomacy and arrangements,

Reiterating its commitment to pursue all possible avenues to prevent and end armed conflicts, including through addressing their underlying root causes in an inclusive, integrated and sustainable manner,

Recognising the need to break the vicious cycle between armed conflict and food insecurity,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to address conflict-induced food insecurity, including famine, in situations of armed conflict,

Reaffirming the full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognising that armed conflict impacts on food security can be direct, such as displacement from land, livestock grazing areas, and fishing grounds or destruction

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of food stocks and agricultural assets, or indirect, such as disruptions to food systems and markets, leading to increased food prices or decreased household purchasing power, or decreased access to supplies that are necessary for food preparation, including water and fuel,

Noting with deep concern the serious humanitarian threat, posed to civilians by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices in affected countries, which has serious and lasting social and economic consequences for the populations of such countries and their agricultural activities, as well as of personnel participating in law enforcement, humanitarian, peacekeeping, rehabilitation and clearance programmes and operations,

Stressing the particular impact that armed conflict has on women, children, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and other civilians who may have specific vulnerabilities including persons with disabilities and older persons, and stressing the protection and assistance needs of all affected civilian populations,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, and the obligation of High Contracting Parties and parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances,

Underlining that using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare may constitute a war crime,

Stressing that responding effectively to humanitarian needs in armed conflict, including the threat of conflict-induced famine and food insecurity in situations of armed conflict, requires respect for international humanitarian law by all parties to conflict, *underlining* the parties' obligations related to protecting civilians and civilian objects, meeting the basic needs of the civilian population within their territory or under their effective control, and allowing and facilitating the rapid and unimpeded passage of impartial humanitarian relief to all those in need,

Recalling its intention to mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions, where appropriate, to assist in creating conditions conducive to safe, timely and unimpeded humanitarian assistance,

Demanding that all parties to armed conflicts fully comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, as applicable, and international humanitarian law, in particular their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and 2005, to ensure the respect and protection of all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities,

Reaffirming the obligation of all parties to an armed conflict to comply with international humanitarian law, in particular their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, to ensure the respect and protection of all humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, as well as with the rules and principles of international human rights law and refugee law,

Reaffirming the need for all parties to armed conflict to respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the provision of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, and *reaffirming* also the need

for all actors engaged in the provision of such assistance in situations of armed conflict to promote and fully adhere to these principles,

Stressing that the fight against impunity and to ensure accountability for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the national and international criminal justice system, ad hoc and mixed tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their whole territory,

1. *Recalls* the link between armed conflict and violence and conflict-induced food insecurity and the threat of famine, and *calls* on all parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law regarding respecting and protecting civilians and taking constant care to spare civilian objects, including objects necessary for food production and distribution such as farms, markets, water systems, mills, food processing and storage sites, and hubs and means for food transportation, and refraining from attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects that are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, crops, livestock, agricultural assets, drinking water installations and supplies, and irrigation works, and respecting and protecting humanitarian personnel and consignments used for humanitarian relief operations;

2. *Stresses* in this regard that armed conflict, violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and food insecurity can be drivers of forced displacement, and, conversely, forced displacement in countries in armed conflict can have a devastating impact on agricultural production and livelihoods, *recalls* the relevant prohibition on the forced displacement of civilians in armed conflict, and *stresses* the importance of fully complying with international humanitarian law and other applicable international law in this context;

3. *Stresses* the need for humanitarian assistance to be gender- and age-sensitive, and to remain responsive to the different needs of the population, ensuring that these needs are integrated in the humanitarian response;

4. *Calls* on all parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, and *underlines* the importance of safe and unimpeded access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflicts, calls upon all parties concerned, including neighbouring States, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator and United Nations agencies in providing such access, invites States and the Secretary-General to bring to its attention information regarding the unlawful denial of such access in violation of international law, where such denial may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and, in this regard, expresses its willingness to consider such information and, when necessary, to adopt appropriate steps;

5. *Strongly condemns* the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare in a number of conflict situations and prohibited by international humanitarian law;

6. *Strongly condemns* the unlawful denial of humanitarian access and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supply and access for responses to conflict-induced food insecurity in situations of armed conflict, which may constitute a violation of international humanitarian law;

7. *Urges* all parties to protect civilian infrastructure which is critical to the delivery of humanitarian aid and to ensure the proper functioning of food systems and markets in situations of armed conflict;

8. *Urges* those with influence over parties to armed conflict to remind the latter of their obligation to comply with international humanitarian law;

9. *Recalls* that the Council has adopted and can consider to adopt sanction measures, where appropriate and in line with existing practice, that can be applied to individuals or entities obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance;

10. *Strongly urges* States to conduct, in an independent manner, full, prompt, impartial and effective investigations within their jurisdiction into violations of international humanitarian law related to the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare, including the unlawful denial of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in armed conflict, and, where appropriate, to take action against those responsible in accordance with domestic and international law, with a view to reinforcing preventive measures, ensuring accountability and addressing the grievances of victims;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide information on the humanitarian situation and response, including on the risk of famine and food insecurity in countries with armed conflict, as part of his regular reporting on country-specific situations;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report swiftly to the Council when the risk of conflict-induced famine and wide-spread food insecurity in armed conflict contexts occurs, and expresses its intention to give its full attention to such information provided by the Secretary-General when those situations are brought to its attention;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Security Council every twelve months on the implementation of this resolution within his annual briefing on the protection of civilians.

United Nations S/2018/493

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 May 2018

Original: English

Identical letters dated 23 May 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Following the previous letters that I have addressed to you regarding the repeated and continuing terrorist attacks committed by terrorist armed groups against civilians in the city of Damascus and its suburbs, and upon instructions from my Government, I would like to inform you that, on 8, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 17 April 2018, those terrorist groups targeted the residential neighbourhoods in Damascus with 15 rocket-propelled grenades, killing 7 civilians and wounding 58 others, in addition to causing serious damage to public and private property and infrastructure.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-08327 (E) 250518

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United Nations A/72/878–S/2018/494

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
1 June 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda items 35 and 40

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 22 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the records of violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia in April 2018 (see annex).*

During the reporting period, the armed forces of Armenia violated the ceasefire regime 2,819 times, continuing to use large-calibre guns and heavy weaponry from their positions in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and from the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

As a result, one serviceman of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan was killed and two were wounded during the month.

The continuous illegal occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia and the constant violation of the norms and principles of international law will not yield a lasting solution. Peaceful settlement of the conflict can only be achieved as soon as Armenia withdraws its armed forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, with the subsequent return of internally displaced Azerbaijanis to their lands.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

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Annex to the letter dated 22 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for April 2018*

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
1–30 April	**Aghdam district, Azerbaijan**			
	Afatly village	AK/AKM	6	
	Ahmadali village	AK	13	
	Ahmadaghali village	AK	21	
	Ayag Garvand village	AK	20	
	Bash Garvand village	AK/AKM	22	
	Chamanly village	AK/AKM/DShK	55	
	Chiragly village	AK	40	
	Evoghlu village	AK	11	
	Garadaghli village	AK	8	
	Mahrizli village	AK/DShK	2	
	Mammadbaghirly village	AK/AKM	13	
	Mirashilly village	AK/AKM/DShK	11	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	110	
	Orta Garvand	AK/AKM	29	
	Saryjaly village	AK/AKM	14	
	Shahvalilar village	AKM	1	
	Shikhlar village	AKM	1	
	Tazakand village	AK/AKM	9	
	Yuzbashily village	AK/AKM	5	
	Zangishaly village	AK/AKM	12	
	Aghjabadi district, Azerbaijan			
	Gyamaddynly village	AK/AKM	126	
	Mahrizly village	AK	1	
	Minakhorlu village	AK	22	
	Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghjingilli village	AKM	2	
	Zivilyan village	AKM	4	
	Opposite positions	AK	4	
	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghburun height	AK	11	
	Alkhanli village	AK	17	

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Ashaghi Abdurrahmanli village	AK/AKM/60-mm M	54	1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	Ashaghi Seyidahmadli village	AKM	11	
	Garagantapa mountain	AK	21	
	Gorgan village	AK	4	
	Horadiz village	AK	44	
	Jangulu height	AK	4	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/60-mm M	383	
	Shukurbayli village	AK/AKM/DShK	31	
	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan			
	Ashaghi Askipara village	AK/AKM	19	
	Bala Jafarli village	AK/AKM	37	
	Farahli village	AK/AKM	8	
	Jafarli village	AK/AKM/DShK	20	
	Gaymagly village	AK/AKM/DShK	21	
	Gushchu Ayrim village	AK/AKM/A GS/DShK	48	
	Gyzylhajili village	AK/AKM	51	
	Kamarli village	AK/AKM	7	
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AK/AKM	9	
	Mazam village	AK/AKM	10	
	Musakoy village	AKM	18	
	Shikhli village	AKM	7	
	Unnamed heights	AK	9	
	Gedebey district, Azerbaijan			
	Ayrivang village	AKM	7	
	Galakand village	AK/AKM/DShK/NSV	17	
	Garavallar village	AKM	3	
	Goyali village	AKM	20	
	Mutudara village	AK/AKM/DShK	41	
	Novoivanovka village	AKM	3	
	Unnamed heights	AKM/NSV	10	
	Zamanly village	AKM/DShK	13	
	Goranboy district, Azerbaijan			
	Balligaya village	AKM	2	
	Bash Gishlag village	AKM/DShK	4	
	Gargujag village	AKM	4	
	Girmizisaggallar village	AKM	4	
	Gulustan village	AK/AKM/DShK/OSV	42	1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
	Kharkhaput village	AK/AKM/DShK	22	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	69	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Tapgaragoyunlu village	AK/AKM/DShK/RPG-7V	66	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	8	
	Unnamed positions	AK/AKM/DShK	28	
	Yenikand village	AK/AKM	14	
	Yukhari Agjakend village	AKM	2	
	Zeyva village	AK/AKM	15	
	Goygol district, Azerbaijan			
	Kurdalylar village	AK/AKM/DShK	25	1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan			
	Ahmadalilar village	AK	10	
	Jojug Marjanli village	AK/AKM	46	
	Lala Ilahi heights	AK	62	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	10	
	Khojavand district, Azerbaijan			
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	181	
	Unnamed heights	AK	3	
	Tartar district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	AK/RPG-7V	24	
	Chayly village	AK/AKM	49	
	Damirchilar village	AK/AKM	2	
	Gapanli village	AK/AKM	25	
	Gazyan village	AK/AKM	87	
	Girmizikand village	AK	4	
	Hasangaya village	AK/AKM/DShK/OSV	80	
	Husanli village	AK	5	
	Jamilly village	AK/AKM	11	
	Karmiravan village	AK/AKM/OSV	13	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	159	
	Shikharg village	AKM	2	
	Tazakand village	AK/AKM	42	
	Unnamed positions	AK/AKM	9	
	Tovuz district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghdam village	AK/AKM	54	
	Aghbulag village	AK/AKM	12	
	Alibayli village	AK/AKM	8	
	Asryk Jirdakhan village	AKM	5	
	Garalar village	AKM/DShK	18	
	Goshakand village	AKM	2	
	Kokhanaby village	AK/AKM	27	
	Munjuglu village	AK/AKM/DShK	17	
	Opposite positions	AKM/DShK	9	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Unnamed heights	AKM	16	
	Unnamed positions	AKM	2	

Abbreviations: AGS, automatic grenade launcher, mounted; AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; NSV, 12.7-mm calibre heavy machine gun; OSV, semi-automatic sniper rifle; RPG-7V, hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher; 60-mm M, mortar.

United Nations S/2018/495

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 May 2018

Original: English

Identical letters dated 23 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to inform you of yet another Iranian violation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015). The present letter is the most recent in a series of letters, sent on 10 February, 13 April and 10 May 2018 (S/2018/111, S/2018/349 and S/2018/443), regarding Iranian breaches of the resolution in 2018, including the missiles it fired from Syria into Israel and the armed unmanned aerial vehicle it launched from Syria into Israeli airspace.

Since the beginning of 2018, Iran has violated Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) continuously and through diverse methods, including through the launching of ballistic missiles. I wish to inform the Council of two such ballistic missile launches, which took place in January 2018:

1. On 2 January, Iran launched a Shabab-3 variant from the Chabahar (south-east Iran) firing range;

2. On 5 January, Iran launched a Scud variant from a firing range 110 km north-east of Kerman.

Both the Shabab-3 and Scud missiles are category I ballistic missiles, as defined in the Missile Technology Control Regime, capable of delivering a nuclear payload of 500 kg with a range of over 300 km. Iran's activities are therefore in violation of article 3 of annex B to Security Council resolution 2231 (2015).

Iran continues to ignore its obligations to the international community and to further destabilize the Middle East, particularly in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen and the Gaza Strip. Its activities pose a direct threat to Israel and the entire region. The Security Council must remain vigilant of Iranian aggression and ensure Iran's strict compliance with international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Danny **Danon**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-08390 (E) 290518

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United Nations S/2018/496

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 May 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 24 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing you, also on behalf of the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Belgium, Malaysia and Ukraine to the United Nations, in your capacity as President of the Security Council for the month of May.

With reference to Security Council resolution 2166 (2014) and my previous letters to the Council on 1 and 28 August, 9 September and 16 December 2014, 20 July and 13 October 2015, 28 September 2016 and 5 July 2017, we have the honour to inform you that, on 24 May 2018, the joint investigation team conducting the independent criminal investigation into the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 over eastern Ukraine on 17 July 2014 presented further findings.

The joint investigation team comprises the investigative authorities of Australia, Belgium, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Ukraine. It is conducting the international criminal investigation that was called for in resolution 2166 (2014). The joint investigation team operates fully independently.

The presentation and explanatory videos on the joint investigation team's further findings have been posted on the website of the Netherlands Public Prosecution Service, at www.om.nl/onderwerpen/mh17-crash/@103196/update-criminal-0/.

The independent criminal investigation by the joint investigation team is ongoing. We recall that the Security Council, in its resolution 2166 (2014), demanded that "all States cooperate fully with efforts to establish accountability".

The Kingdom of the Netherlands, Australia, the Kingdom of Belgium, Malaysia and Ukraine remain fully committed to holding those responsible for the downing of flight MH17 to account. There must be justice for the families and loved ones of the victims.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Karel J. G. **van Oosterom**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-08406 (E) 290518

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United Nations S/2018/497

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 May 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 22 May 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to transmit the attached letter, dated 9 May 2018, from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Jens Stoltenberg, transmitting the report on the international security presence in Kosovo, covering the period from 1 January to 31 March 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) António **Guterres**

18-08407 (E) 300518

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Annex

In accordance with paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), please find attached the quarterly report on Kosovo Force operations covering the period from 1 January to 31 March 2018 (see enclosure). I would appreciate your making the report available to the members of the Council.

(*Signed*) Jens **Stoltenberg**

Enclosure

Report to the United Nations on Kosovo Force operations

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and covers the Kosovo Force (KFOR) activities in the period from 1 January to 31 March 2018.

2. As at 31 March 2018, the total number of KFOR troops in theatre remained approximately 4,100, from 19 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and 8 non-NATO troop-contributing nations.

3. There was no requirement for KFOR intervention during the reporting period.

Security situation update and operations

4. During the reporting period, there were no significant changes to the overall security situation in Kosovo, which remains generally stable, but fragile. There have been no major disturbances that have significantly affected the safe and secure environment and freedom of movement.

5. KFOR conducted routine framework operations across the area of operations, with joint regional detachments maintaining close contact with the population. KFOR closely monitored events pertaining to the tenth anniversary celebrations of Kosovo and remained poised to adjust its posture when needed. Events held throughout the 10-day period were reported as calm.

6. Owing to security concerns associated with the murder of political representative Oliver Ivanovic on 16 January 2018, the Commander of KFOR met with the Chief of the General Staff of the Serbian Armed Forces in Belgrade on 18 January 2018. KFOR also temporarily increased its patrolling activities in the Mitrovica North area in order to enhance situational awareness. No security incidents were reported.

7. On 6 March 2018, KFOR organized the International Conference on Women, Peace and Security in Kosovo at Camp Film City, in Pristina. The conference served as a platform for international organizations, non-governmental organizations, KFOR and NATO, as well as Kosovo security organizations, to discuss security and gender-related topics.

8. On 26 March 2018, Serb politician Marko Djuric travelled to Mitrovica for a round-table conference on the Serbia internal dialogue on Kosovo. According to the security organizations in Kosovo, the visit did not seem to comply with the arrangement on official visits, although Serbia disputes this. Shortly after the start of the meeting, Kosovo police special operations units detained Mr. Djuric, before returning him to Serbia approximately two hours later. In unrest associated with the incident, at least 22 civilians were reported injured. KFOR closely monitored the situation and, on 27 March 2018, deployed forces near Mitrovica to improve situational awareness, but was not required to intervene. By 28 March 2018, the situation had returned to normal.

Summary

9. KFOR continues to contribute to maintaining both a safe and secure environment and ensuring freedom of movement as part of a comprehensive international effort. The close coordination on the ground between KFOR (in its capacity as third responder), the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and Kosovo police continues to be highly effective.

United Nations S/2018/498

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 May 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to Security Council resolution 2366 (2017) establishing the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and requesting me to report every 90 days following the start of its activities on 26 September 2017.

In keeping with this requirement, my third progress report is due to the Council on 26 June 2018. However, in order to align the time frame of the report with the concluding period of the current administration in Colombia, I would like to request an extension for its submission, until 20 July 2018.

I would be grateful if you could bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) António **Guterres**

18-08410 (E) 290518

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United Nations S/2018/499

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 May 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 24 May 2018 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 May 2018 (S/2018/498), with reference to Security Council resolution 2366 (2017) establishing the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

The members of the Council have taken note of the request contained in your letter that the time frame for the submission of the third progress report be extended, and they look forward to the submission by 20 July 2018.

(*Signed*) Joanna **Wronecka**
President of the Security Council

18-08413 (E) 290518

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United Nations S/2018/500

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 May 2018

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of China on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 21 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stating that Mr. Shaojun Yao has been appointed alternate representative of China on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

18-08411 (E) 290518

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United Nations S/2018/501

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 May 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 24 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith an information bulletin dated 24 May 2018 from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-08470 (E) 290518 290518

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Annex to the letter dated 24 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (24 May 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported three incidents of gunfire: two in Aleppo Governorate and one in Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has not reported any incidents of gunfire.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,816 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,577.76 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 20 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 81,067 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,513.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.